



# RESTORATION OF ECOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP MOVEMENT THROUGH APPLICATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGY IN KOTA TANPA KUMUH (KOTAKU) PROGRAM

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## ABSTRACT

This study discusses the ecological citizenship movement which is one of the contemporary issues in the study of education for the life of citizens. The type of research used in this study was descriptive qualitative which reinforced by literature study. The Regional Government which referred in this scientific work was the Regional Government of Sukoharjo Regency of Central Java Province, Indonesia. Ecological citizenship in some literature leads to the participation and responsibility of citizens in overcoming environmental problems<sup>3, 4</sup>. There are many government policies in the context of ecological citizenship, one of which is the policy of *Kota Tanpa Kumuh (Kotaku)* or Municipal without Slum Program. The program uses a collaborative principle that allows every citizen to engage in various environmental (ecological) control activities. To cultivate citizens spirit of participation or contribution to various programs relevant to ecological citizenship, including the KOTAKU Program, strategies or efforts from the Regional Government is necessary. The Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency carried out a strategy of socialization, strengthening participation, and assistance to improve the ability and willingness of the community to participate in the KOTAKU Program. From the side of society, there is a form of participation given both material and non-material tangible. Ecological citizenship movement needs to be done at the base or regional level by Local Government and the general public for the realization of the ecological citizenship movement as a whole.

**KEYWORDS:** Ecological Citizenship, *Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU)* Program, Local Government, Strategy.

## INTRODUCTION:

Indonesia, as an independent country, affirms itself as a democratic country. The noble value of democracy is the basis for the implementation of various policies in Indonesia. Democracy is not merely a system that gives authority to the government alone, but also to society. Both can synergize to actualize good governance and in accordance with community needs<sup>8</sup>. In line with this statement, Zamroni (2007) argues that democracy is basically a government that is managed jointly between government and society<sup>15</sup>.

Community participation can be done in various policy areas, one of which is the policy of development. The policy of development in Indonesia can be shown in various programs, one of which is the development that specifically leads to the effort of handling the environment (ecology). Community participation in dealing with various environmental issues in civic science is termed as ecological citizenship. Ecological citizenship based on Crane, Matten, and Moon studies explains that ecological citizenship relates to the status, rights and participation process undertaken by citizens concerned with the environment<sup>3</sup>.

Godrej (2012) put forward an opinion that is in harmony with Crane, Matten, and Moon. Godrej argues that ecological citizenship is a citizen's effort that focuses on the tasks, obligations, consequences, and responsibilities of one another, managing resources in harmony with the needs of other living things<sup>6</sup>. In addition, Smith and Pangsa (2008) explains that ecological citizenship will further enhance the efforts to prevent harmful environmental impacts development-oriented approach<sup>13</sup>.

One of the policy programs that is in line with the principle of ecological citizenship movement is Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) programs managed by Ministry Public Works and Human Settlements. One of the regions in Indonesia that implement KOTAKU Program is Sukoharjo Regency. Based on statistical data, Sukoharjo Regency has slum areas of 202,654 hectares spread over 32 villages or sub-district<sup>5</sup>. This situation is the basis of allocation of funds amounting to 3 Billion Rupiah for Sukoharjo Regency in 2017<sup>7</sup>.

KOTAKU Program in Sukoharjo Regency will succeed if accompanied by appropriate strategies or approaches from the Local Government as stakeholders. The approach should be done in a participatory manner with the principle of community empowerment in accordance with the principle of democratic system. In harmony with the principle of democracy, the principle in the KOTAKU Program also leads to the government's collaborative efforts with the community in a participatory way. The collaborative principle is very important, Benton (2013), affirms that collaboration allows both parties (government and society) to understand each other's intentions and try to find its tipping point<sup>1</sup>. In line with the principle of participation in democracy and the principles of the KOTAKU Program, Dobson (2004) explicitly explains that ecological citizenship deals with the responsibilities of citizens and environmental rights within certain limits<sup>4</sup>.

Elucidation of Article 2 of Constitution Number 32 Year 2009 provides the legal-

ity of permitting the involvement or participation of the community in the activities of environmental control. The meaning of "participatory principle" in Article 2 of Constitution Number 32 Year 2009 is that every member of the community is encouraged to take an active role in the decision-making process and the implementation of environmental protection and management, either directly or indirectly<sup>7</sup>. Based on the principle of regional autonomy, Sukoharjo regency also legalized the local Regulation No. 9 year 2009 on the Environmental Protection and Management of Sukoharjo Regency which contains the participative principles in the implementation of environmental control<sup>9</sup>.

The local government of Sukoharjo Regency in implementing the KOTAKU Program as a program relevant to the ecological citizenship movement needs a strategy to achieve its objectives. Strategies need to be holistically planned to overwhelm the object as well as the resources that support it. Rahardjo (2011), argues that the strategy includes steps or tactics designed to achieve goals<sup>12</sup>.

One of the theoretical frameworks for assessing strategy in this study was using the theory expressed by Bryson (2004) called ABC Theory<sup>2</sup>. The ABC strategy implemented by Bryson (2004) is illustrated by 3 strategy cycles, i.e. strategy cycle A, strategy cycle B, and strategy cycle C<sup>2</sup>. here is a drawing of the ABC strategy planning cycle (Bryson, 2004)<sup>2</sup>.

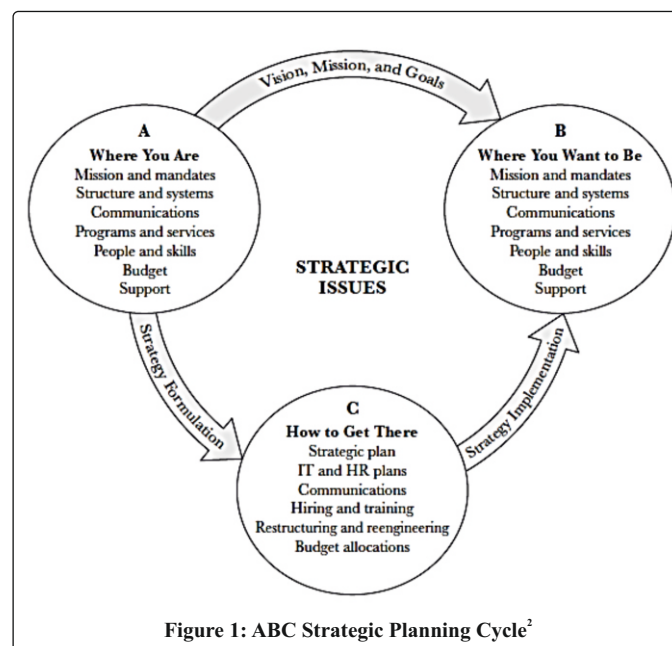


Figure 1: ABC Strategic Planning Cycle<sup>2</sup>

The strategy planning cycle in the figure above illustrates the synergy between departments, namely the synergies of parts A, B, and C. Starting from the stage of defining the program's vision, mission, program, and resources, then determining the core objectives of the program, and ending with determining the way, effort, or action taken to achieve the program's success. Strategy formulated by Bryson (2004) can be an alternative for the Local Government in planning appropriate strategies to achieve the success of the program<sup>2</sup>, one of which is the KOTAKU Program.

Therefore, it needs the right strategy from the Local Government to succeed the program and make the ecological citizenship movement deeply rooted in the community. In relation to this matter, this study provides descriptions based on data and facts about local government strategies in the effort of linking ecological citizenship through the implementation of the KOTAKU Program, in the hope that it can be used as a reference in grounding ecological citizenship movement in various places.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The data presented in this scientific work is obtained through qualitative descriptive research procedure. Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative research as a research procedure that allows the creation of descriptive data or descriptive words, sentences, and object descriptions in detail.<sup>11</sup>

This scientific work has content from the results of research conducted in Sukoharjo regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. Specifically, the research was conducted in 6 villages or sub-districts receiving environmental mitigation fund from KOTAKU Program in 2017. Six villages included: Sonorejo, Kartasura, Sukoharjo, Jetis, Banaran, and Sanggarahan Sub-districts. Research in this scientific work is done for 8 Months, from February 2017 to September 2017.

Sources of data in this paper use a variety of data collection techniques commonly used in qualitative research. Data collection techniques in question include: interviews to informants using interview transcripts. In addition, data sources are also obtained from direct observation or observation, and analysis of relevant documents.

The validity of the data in this paper uses the triangulation of data. In addition to data triangulation, in this scientific work also use informant review. Informant review efforts to achieve data validity by communicating data found with informants or units previously encountered.

Meanwhile, the data analysis used in this paper uses an analysis model from Sutopo (2002) which consists of 4 components, among others: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and data verification<sup>14</sup>. In detail the components can be described as follows.

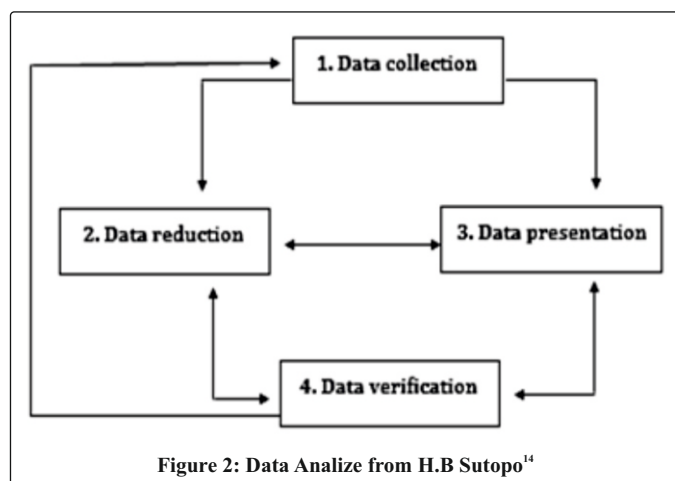


Figure 2: Data Analyze from H.B Sutopo<sup>14</sup>

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

This study examined the strategies of local governments in strengthening community participation in the field of ecological development (ecological citizenship). In addition, this study also presents data and discussion about the form of community participation in environmental problems prevention program (ecology), especially in KOTAKU Program in Sukoharjo Regency. The following are the findings and discussion data in this study.

##### 1. The Strategy of Local Government of Sukoharjo in the Efforts to Strengthen Ecological Citizenship in KOTAKU program:

The Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency undertook various strategies for capacity building or community participation in various stages of the development of the KOTAKU Program. The strategy undertaken by the Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency at the planning stage is listed below:

- a. Community leaders in various villages or sub-districts are invited to join the

socialization of KOTAKU Program in Pendopo of Sukoharjo Regency.

- b. The local Government of Sukoharjo in this case DPKP coordinate with Community Self-Help Agency especially the Environmental Management Unit to disseminate to the community about KOTAKU Program that will be held in Sukoharjo Regency.
- c. The local Government of Sukoharjo conducts socialization and training on the preparation of Environmental Settlement Plan which contains regional slum profiles.
- d. The local Government of Sukoharjo through the Department of Housing and Settlement Area to socialize the strengthening of community capacity.
- e. The Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency coordinates with the Community Self-Help Agency to form a self-help group aimed at becoming a committee for the development of the KOTAKU Program.
- f. The local government in this case is the Office of Housing and Settlement Area conducting participatory development planning training for BKM and KSM.
- g. The local government in this case is the Office of Housing and Settlement Area, Bappeda, and the City Coordinator of KOTAKU Program conducting the petik (supervision and supervision) test at the implementation stage of KOTAKU Program in each kelurahan or village that get the fund of KOTAKU Program.
- h. The Local Government in this case the Department of Housing and Settlement Area and the village administration or the recipients of the KOTAKU Program assistance, accompanied the evaluation of the program, through the Annual Citizenship event.

Based on the strategy undertaken by the Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency is a comprehensive strategy covering the early stages until the final stage. The various strategies that have been undertaken by the Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency are in conformity with the strategy planning cycle according to Bryson (2004) with the following explanation.

KOTAKU program has a clear vision and mission and objectives contained in the slum city training module of 2016. The goal to be achieved in the KOTAKU Program is to create a healthy urban and rural environment for all communities. That statement answers cycle A and cycle B in strategy planning theory from Bryson (2004). Cycle A and cycle B describe the determination of the vision, mission and objectives of a program, it has been done by the Ministry of Public Works and Human's Settlements as the central level implementer. Vision, mission, and objectives form a clear direction for the organization to get to something they want.

The various strategies undertaken by the Local Government from the implementation of the program socialization, the training for the community, as well as the guidance of program's implementation, are part of the cycle C implementation of the theory of strategic planning cycle by Bryson (2004). Cycle C contains the efforts, means, or actions performed by the program initiator (organization or government) in achieving the vision, mission and objectives set out in cycle A and B.

##### 2. Form of Community Participation in the Context of Ecological Citizenship through the KOTAKU Program:

Implementation of KOTAKU Program in Sukoharjo Regency has been accompanied by various forms of participation. Based on the data obtained, here are some data and discussion that form of community participation Sukoharjo Regency in the program KOTAKU.

- a. KOTAKU Program Planning Stage:
  - 1) Community Leader of Sukoharjo Regency especially in the village area receiving the KOTAKU Program (Sonorejo, Kartasura, Sukoharjo, Jetis, Banaran, and Sanggarahan) following the socialization of KOTAKU Program in Hall of Sukoharjo Regency.
  - 2) Community in Sukoharjo Regency to prepare the Settlement Environment Settlement Plan containing the regional slum profiles.
  - 3) Community Self-Helping Agency in Sukoharjo Regency established a Self-Help Groups (KSM) in society to be assigned to be a kind of KOTAKU Program infrastructure development committee.
  - 4) Society participated in socialization and participatory development planning training held by DPKP.
- b. KOTAKU Program Implementation Stage
  - 1) Society in Sukoharjo Regency fund disbursement procedures to be spent on the development needs of the KOTAKU Program.

- 2) Society in Sukoharjo Regency undertake material expenditure independently based on budget and expenditure plans.
  - 3) All Communities in the area surrounding the implementation of the KOTAKU Program, participate in the form of self-help power.
  - 4) The head of the society in some KOTAKU Program executive outreachers in Sukoharjo Regency arranged a participation schedule to enthusiastically participate from the community to be organized and accommodated.
  - 5) Participants of women in all villages receiving assistance KOTAKU Program in Sukoharjo Regency self-help in the form of food or drink for participants.
  - 6) There are people who provide materials independently in the form of materials or cash money for development purposes.
- c. KOTAKU Program Evaluation Stage
- 1) The community in this case community to evaluate the development at the time of development lasted 0%, 50%, and when approaching 100%. This activity is intended so that the end result does not violate existing standards.
  - 2) Community retreats consisting of Chairman of community and Community Empowerment Institution in Sukoharjo Regency, women groups in Sukoharjo Regency, and young generations participated in the evaluation event.
- d. Participation in Phase of Utilization and Maintenance of Development Results of KOTAKU Program
- 1) Society and development committee that is charge of controlling the condition of the building after the construction period ends.
  - 2) The Chairman of community coordinates to socialize to the community to perform maintenance of the KOTAKU Program.

The various forms of participation undertaken by the community in the above description are described in detail based on the stages of participation of Mardikanto (2010)10. Community participation in the KOTAKU Program is in line with the basic concept of the ecological citizenship movement. The various participation shown by the people of Sukoharjo Regency needs to be an example by other regions or nations as an effort to ground the ecological citizenship movement.

#### CONCLUSION:

1. The Local Government of Sukoharjo Regency has a strategy to foster participation in the context of ecological citizenship through the KOTAKU Program. These strategies include: organizing socialization programs, advisory activities, training for the community, and also evaluation through the programs.
2. Community participation in Sukoharjo Regency the field of environment (ecological citizenship) through KOTAKU Program, shown in the form of material participation and non-material participation. Participation in the form of non-material is the power of the community when following the implementation stage of KOTAKU program, giving suggestions or responses during forum socialization or empowerment forum. Meanwhile, participation in the form of material is shown through activities in the form of giving food or drink for the participants, but it also provides the assistance of development materials and also cash money for the successfully KOTAKU Program.

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